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COTTON LITERATURE

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

PRODUCTIONGeneral

[Empire cotton growing corporation. Cotton specialist] Report...for the season 1931-32. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 30(9): 750-752. Sept.1933. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia)

Fiji Islands. Dept. of agriculture. Annual bulletin of divisional reports, 1932. 70p., illus. Suva. 1933. Annual report of cotton inspector, p.23-25; annual report on Cotton experimental station, Sigatoka, p.28-35.

Palmira, Colombia. Estacion agricola experimental. Informe general de la direccion, 1932. 129p. Coli. 1933.

Subdivision algodón (cotton subdivision), p.48-56.

Peat, H.E. Some notes from the Cotton station, Gatooma. Rhodesia Agr. Jour. 30(9): 729-749. Sept. 1933. (Published at Salisbury, Rhodesia)

Review of agricultural operations in India 1929-30 and 1930-31. Issued under the authority of the Imperial council of agricultural research. 350p. illus., tables. Delhi, Manager of publications, 1933.

Cotton, p.43-60.- Cotton diseases, p. 151-152, 156-157.- Cotton insects (pink bollworm), p.168-170.- Machinery for cotton cultivation, p.186-187.

Rhodesia, northern. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report for the year 1932. 27p. tables. Livingstone, Govt. printer, 1933.

Cotton stainers, p.10; bollworms, p.11; cotton prospects, p.11.

Uganda. Department of agriculture. Annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1932. Part I. 42p. Entebbe. 1933.

Notes and statistics, p.6-9, 14-16, 22-23; also production graph.

Botany

Brown, C. H., Selim, A.E.G., and Youssef, Ahmed.

Hair weight target diagrams in cotton breeding. Egypt. Min. Agr. Tech. & Sci. Serv. Bull. 125. 3p. diags. Cairo, 1933.

Bruner, W.E. Root development of cotton, peanuts and tobacco in central Oklahoma. Okla. Acad. Sci. Proc. 12: 20-37, illus. 1932. (Published at Norman, Okla.

Ryzhenkova, M.T. K voprosu o solevynoclivosti khlochatnika. Chemisation of Socialistic Agr.(8): 47-56, tables, charts. 1932. (Published by Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Moskva, U.S.S.R.)

Salt tolerance of cotton.

"The salt concn. in the first 10cm. of the soil is of primary importance during the process of germination. 1.5% salt concn. was found to be injurious. Up to 0.9% concn. no injury was noted. For the normal growth of cotton the salt concn. of the first 50 cm. of soil is a detg. factor. The sulfates of Na and Mg were found to be just as injurious as the chlorides. Gypsum at the rate of 0.4% does not depress the growth of the cotton plant but reduces the yield. The Egyptian cotton was found to be more sensitive to salt concn. than the American cotton."- Chem. Abs. 27(15): 3770. Aug. 10, 1933.

Taschdjian, Edgar. Die züchtung der baumwolle. Zeitschrift für Zuchtung. Reihe A. Pflanzenzüchtung 18(4): 627-672. Sept.1933. (Published at Berlin, Germany)

Literaturverzeichnis: p.667-672.
Cotton breeding.

Agronomy

Center, E.S., Jr. Legumes as a winter cover crop. South. Cult. 91(9): 9. illus. Sept. 1, 1933. (Published by Constitution Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.)
Illustration shows cotton planted with and without aid of legumes.

La culture du coton en A.E.F. Association Cotonnière Coloniale Bulletin Trimestriel 31(12): 114-115. Oct. 1, 1933. (Published at 55, Rue de Château-dun, Paris 9, France.)

The cultivation of cotton in French East Africa.

Rodriguez. J.P. El cultivo del algodón Sea Island en Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico Estacion Experimental

Insular Circ.102, 33p., illus. San Juan. 1933.
Cultivation of Sea Island cotton in Puerto Rico.

S., L. La culture du coton au Togo. Association Cottonnière Coloniale Bulletin Trimestriel 31(12): 103-106. Oct.1,1933. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun. Paris 9, France)

Cultivation of cotton in Tongo (French mandate).

Soyer, Denise. Le probleme de la desinfection des graines de cotonnier au Congo Belge. Agriculture et Elevage au Congo Belge 7(10: 130-132. Sept. 1933. (Published at 34, Rue de Stassart, Bruxelles, Belgium)

The problem of disinfecting cottonseed in the Belgian Congo.

Sudan. Gezira agricultural research service. Annual report for the year ended 31st December 1932.

172p., illus. mimeogr. [Khartoum? 1933]

Rotation, fertilizer and other cotton experiments are described throughout the report.

Vignes, René. El cultivo del algodón en el Ecuador. Banco Hipotecario del Ecuador. Sección Agrícola. Boletín 1(2): 22-23. Apr.1933. (Published at Apartado 685, Quito, Ecuador)

An account of attempts to improve the cultivation of cotton in Ecuador.

Insects

Atherton, D.C. Experiments with baits for the control of certain cotton pests. Queensland Agr. Jour. 40(3): 183-190. Sept.1,1933. (Published by Queensland Dept. of Agriculture and Stock, Brisbane, Queensland)

Ewing, K.P., and McGarr, R.L. The effect of certain homopterous insects as compared with three common mirids upon the growth and fruiting of cotton plants. Jour.Econ.Ent.26(5): 943-953, illus. Oct. 1933. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.953.

Gaines, J.C. Factors influencing the activities of the cotton bollworm moth (*Heliothis obsoleta* Fab.) Jour. Econ.Ent.26(5): 957-962, illus. Oct.1933. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.962.

Gaines, J.C. A study of the cotton flea hopper with special reference to the spring emergence, disper-

sal and population. Jour. Econ. Ent.26(5): 963-971. illus. Oct. 1933. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Gaines, R.C. Progress report on the development of the boll weevil on plants other than cotton. Jour. Econ. Ent.26(5): 940-943, illus. Oct.1933. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.943.

McGarr, R.L. Damage to the cotton plant caused by *Megaloppallus atriplicis* Knegt. and other species of Miridae. Jour.Econ.Ent.26(5): 953-956, illus. Oct.1933. (Published at Geneva, N.Y.)

Literature cited, p.956.

Wolcott, G.N. An economic entomology of the West Indies. 688p., illus. San Juan, Entomological society of Puerto Rico, 1933.

Insects attacking cotton, p.264-306. Bibliography p.305-306.

Farm Engineering

Explains how cotton is picked in Egypt. Tex. Coop. News 13(11): 7. Oct.1,1933. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

"Upon his recent visit to Dallas...Ibrahim Ahmed of Alexandria, Egypt, discussed the manner and method of cotton picking in his country."

Must pick Pima cleaner. Ariz.Prod.12(15): 1. Oct. 15, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Skinner, J.J., and others. Machine application of fertilizer on cotton. Joint Com. Fert. Application, Proc.8: 48-64,81. 1932. mimeogr. (Published by National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D.C.)

Farm Management

"The best cotton country in America!" Is the opinion of Newell Cooke, who moved to the Corpus Christi [Tex.] region some 10 or 15 years ago. Acco Press 11(10): 1-5, illus. Oct.1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Describes the cotton farm managed by Mr. Cooke.

Butler, Eugene. What does it cost you--to produce a pound of cotton? Prog.Farmer (Tex.ed.)48(10): 26-27. Oct.1933. (Published at 821 North Nineteenth, St., Birmingham, Ala.)

Hale, G. A Long-time vs. short-time farming. The

cropper plan and dependence on annual crops must be replaced by a more permanent system before southern agriculture prospers in proportion to its natural resources. South.Cult.91(8): 3,9. Aug.1, 1933.

(Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Includes consideration of the effect of cotton acreage reduction.

Hauter, L.H., and Hunter, Byron. Estimated returns from operating an 80-acre Mesilla valley farm under eight different plans in 1932. A method of determining what to produce. N.Mex. Agr.Col. Ext.Circ. 124, 44., tables. State College, 1933.

"The question has arisen... as to whether prices have shifted sufficiently to make it feasible for Mesilla Valley farmers to reduce the cotton acreage and devote the land released to producing feeds for the production of livestock, livestock products, and the feeding of cattle and sheep.

"The purpose of this circular is to assist in arriving at a satisfactory answer to this question."- Introduction, p.3-4.

New Mexico. College of agriculture and mechanic arts. Extension service. Estimated farm costs of producing agricultural products in the Mesilla valley in 1932, by L.H. Hauter. 20p., tables, mimeogr. State College, N.Mex., 1933.

Table 1. Cost of producing cotton with a yield of one bale per acre, 1932.

Cotton Land Resources

Association of land-grant colleges and universities. Proceedings of the forty-sixth annual convention... held at Washington, D.C., November 14-16, 1932. Edited by Charles A.McCue. 512p. Burlington, Vt., Free press printing co., 1933.

Problems affecting land utilization in the cotton belt, by J.P.Campbell: p.318-324. Discusses the tenant system, capital and credit, market facilities, and forest practices in Georgia as an illustration of the problems of all cotton states.

Cooperation in Production

Ballou, H.A. Report...on the progress made in organizing the cotton growers association in certain West Indian islands and suggestions for forming a West Indian cotton growers association following on the recommendations of the Sea Island conference at Barbados, March-April, 1932. 19p., mimeogr. [Trinidad] 1933.

"During the year since the Cotton Conference at Barbados, 1932, Cotton Growers Associations have been formed in Montserrat (July 1932, St. Kitts (November 1932) and Barbados (March 1933). In Antigua the Cotton Growers Association which has been in operation since 1916 undertook (May 1932) to support a West Indian Cotton Growers Association if all the other Conference Island Associations came into the scheme on the basis of the Conference findings and recommendations, and in St. Vincent the Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce, which some years ago absorbed the Cotton Growers Association of that island, decided (October 1932) to function as a Cotton Growers Association for the purpose of joining in the activities of the West Indian Cotton Growers Association...In Nevis and Anguilla no formation of Cotton Growers Associations have been reported and it is assumed that the cotton growers of these communities will be joined up with the St. Kitts Association."

Orchard Hill one-variety cotton community is profitable project. South. Cult. 91(10): 4. Oct. 1, 1933. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Describes the Orchard Hill [Ga.] Cotton Improvement Association.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Gerdes, F.L. Research in cotton fiber quality in relation to ginning. Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 11(2): 4-8, 11, 14-16, 18, 21-22, illus. Oct. 1933. (Published at 14 Cotton Exchange Building. Little Rock, Ark.)

"Paper delivered before Arkansas State Ginners' Association, Hot Springs, Arkansas, July 20, 1933."

Describes work of the Cotton Utility and Standards Research Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

Baling

[Holton, J. C.] Holton hits cotton bale deductions. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(42): 5. Oct. 21, 1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Extracts from letter addressed by the Commissioner of Agriculture of Mississippi to all cotton buyers of the State regarding deductions made for use of sisal bagging to cover cotton bales.

MARKETING

General

Bombay millowners' association. Report...for the year 1932...Presented to the annual general meeting held on 5th April 1933. 507p. Bombay, G. Claridge and co., ltd., 1933.

Partial contents: Proceedings of the annual general meeting held on 5th April 1933: p.i-vii. Licensing of gins and presses: p.30-31. Bombay cotton contracts act: p.45-51. East India cotton association--control of ring trading: p.51-54. Adoption of universal standards for Indian cotton: p.54. Use of long-stapled cotton in Indian mills: p.54-56. Standards for East African cotton: p.56-57. Diversion of the import trade in cotton from Bombay to Bhavnagar. Import duty on foreign cotton: p.57-58. Duty on imported cotton: p.58-60. Protection to the Indian cotton textile industry: p.60-62. Enquiry by Tariff board on exchange depreciation: p.65-66. Duty on imported yarn. Effect on the handloom industry: p.69-72. International cotton committee. Net weight basis for cotton contracts--Moisture tests of American cotton--Deposits for arbitration--False packed bales of cotton: p.101-105. Working conditions in Bombay cotton mills: p.105-107 (Reply to statement on conditions in Indian mills, made by H.G. Wells in his recent book "The Work, Wealth and happiness of Mankind". Enquiry into conditions of work, hours of employment, etc., in the textile industry: p.108-109. Raw cotton stocks held by Bombay mills on 31st August 1932: p.116. Documents and statistics: p. 463-507.

Cotton digest. Annual crop review. Cotton Digest 5(48): 26p. Oct.14,1933. (Published at 703 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Houston, Tex.)

Includes trade crop estimates, p.7-9; views of the trade, p.10-13.

Cox, A.B. Cotton situation. Tex.Business Rev.7(8): 4-5. Sept.28,1933. (Published by Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.)

A survey of the situation in the United States and in Texas, concluding that "these figures indicate that the buying power received from cotton in Texas this year will be approximately 50 percent more than last year."

Jordan, Harvie. Higher cotton prices mean southern prosperity. The fleecy staple typifies the circu-

lating medium of the cotton belt states of nation. South.Cult.91(10): 2. Oct.1,1933. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

Surveys the present situation and suggests a plan for government control of marketing the present crop.

Università Bocconi di Milano. Prospettive economiche. Ed.13. €31p. Milan,1933.

By Giorgio Mortara.

Il mercato del cotone, p.359-412.

Production and consumption of cotton in Italy and throughout the world.

Demand and Competition

Adamson, W.M. Industrial activity in Alabama 1913-1932. Ala.Univ.,Bur. Business Research Mimeogr.Ser.4,131p., tables. University [1933]

Chap.III. Cotton textiles: p.25-40. Charts show increase in activity in cotton textile industry, 1913-1932.

Bailey, H.L. The export and import situation for cotton textiles under the code. 8p., mimeogr. New York, Cotton-textile institute, inc., 1933.

Address at annual meeting of Cotton-Textile Institute, October 18, 1933.

Extracts in Textile Bul.45(8): 5,24,25. Oct.26, 1933.

Canada. Dept. of trade and commerce. Dominion bureau of statistics. Census of industry. Report on the cotton & jute bag industry in Canada, 1932. 10p., tables. mimeogr. Ottawa, 1933.

Chen Kung-Po. China's four-year industrial plan. Insp. and Com. Jour.4(8): 7-11,27-28. Aug.1933. (Published by the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities, 15 Museum Road, Shanghai, China)

Problems involved in the control of cotton are seed improvement and transportation costs. Plans for increasing the number of spindles and looms are given.

Geisser, Ludwig. Der einfluss des skrips-verfahrens auf den export nach der Schweiz, als der erste praktische fall der neuen regelung. Spinner und Weber 51(42): 10-12. Oct.20,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

The influence of scrip-method on the export [from Germany] to Switzerland as the first practical

application of the new regulation.

Geisser, Ludwig. Die skrips auch für die textilwaren-ausfuhr. Der deutsche exporteur wird jetzt dadurch instand gesetzt, in die weltmarktpreise einzutreten. Spinner und Weber 51(40): 18-20. Oct.6,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Scrip for the export of textile materials also. The German exporter will at once be enabled by this means to enter the world market.

Gt. Britain Dept. of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Canada 1932-1933. Report by F. W.Field. 181p., tables. London, H. M. Stationery office,1933.

Cotton: p.91-94. "The Canadian industry continues to complain of competition from the United Kingdom."

Gt. Britain.Dept.of overseas trade. Economic conditions in Germany to June, 1933. Report by J.W.F. Thelwall. 166p., tables. London, H.M. Stationery off., 1933.

Textile industry--cotton: p.97-98.

The Indian cotton industry--A record of steady progress. Increased output of dhooties. New facts for Lancashire. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2323): 247, table. Sept.22,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Table shows number of mills, number of spindles installed, number of looms installed, average number of hands employed daily, and approximate quantity of cotton consumed, for each year from 1891 to 1932, inclusive.

Prospects of the cotton trade of Japan with India. Indian Textile Jour.43(515): 378-379. Aug.1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort,Bombay, India)

Discussion of the proposition that Lancashire is a more dangerous competitor of India than is Japan.

Ramji, Mammohandas. A rejoinder to Sir Lallubhai Samalda's statement on Japanese industry. Indian Textile Jour.43(515): 389. Aug.1933. (Published at Military Square, Fort ,Bombay, India)

An analysis of Japan's imports of Indian cotton, 1930/31, and of her exports of yarn and cloth to India, showing that "It is the cloth made from medium and fine counts of yarn which is largely imported into India forming 91 percent. of the total imports of Japanese piecegoods with which the Indian mills have to compete."

The salvation of a German industry? The raising of the duties on cotton yarns. Textile Weekly 12(292): 146. Oct.6,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester England.)

To be continued.

"The following article has been translated from a review of the world cotton industry which appeared in the Economic Supplement of the Berliner Boersen Zeitung, of September 20, 1933, and gives the German viewpoint of the present position of" England .

Germany's struggle to increase yarn duties to keep out English cotton yarn is described.

Selling Egyptian cotton yarn. Trade taking action on concrete proposals made. Textile Weekly 12(290): 87. Sept.22,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"By a Bolton cotton spinner."

Discusses the importance of cost studies and suggests a central bureau for analyzing sales, costs, etc.

Tendencies in Egyptian cotton. Efforts to meet consumers' requirements. Textile Weekly 12(293): 165. Oct.13,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Report of an interview with Mr. Arno S. Pearse, of the "Missr" Cotton Export Company, Egypt, in which he stated that "the first thing to realize.. was that the Government of Egypt had abandoned all artificial interference with the normal channels of trade supply and demand, and had turned away from all attempts to frustrate production, in favour of a new policy of concentrated efforts to meet the demands of consumers...Secondly...the Egyptian Government had undertaken extensive research work to make available the right types of cotton, as and when required. A new departure was the establishment of the technological laboratory... Thirdly, and most important of all, was the attempt by the authorities to collaborate with the consumers in each country to provide the types of cotton required."

[Textile world] Mill village cost a burden on manufacturers in southern states. Textile World 83 (11) 1804. Oct.1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

[Trades union congress] The Bedaux system. T.U.C. report now available. Textile Weekly 12(290): 88-89. Sept. 22, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The Bedaux Company state that the distinguish-

ing feature of their system is to arrive at a uniform or common measure of work and effort which enables firms to compare the work of different operatives and different departments for calculating efficiency and money wage payments." Experiences of British textile trade unions with this system are reported.

Supply and Movement

Borchers, August. Quality cotton production study made by Gillespie county, Texas. Production of 1933 season proves very good in both grade and staple. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(42): 3. Oct.21,1933. (Published at Dallas, Tex.)

Reports results of cooperation with the grade and staple estimating work of the U.S.Department of Agriculture.

Commercial and financial chronicle. Cotton movement and crop of 1932-33. Com.and Financ.Chron.137 (3562): 2336-2355. Sept.30,1933. (Published by William B. Dana Co., William cor. Spruce Sts., New York, N.Y.)

Le coton du Niger et de la Côte d'Ivoire. Association Cotonnière Coloniale Bulletin Trimestriel 31 (12): 112. Oct.1,1933. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9, France)

Cotton on the Niger and the Ivory Coast.

[Garside, A.H.] Sees big reduction in world cotton surplus. Textile Bul.45(6): 12-13. Oct.12, 1933. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.)

Abstract of address before the convention of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Boston, Mass., Oct.5,1933.

Harvested acreage of corn and cotton in Alabama. 1928-32. Ala.Dept.Agr.and Indus. Ala. Farm Prod. 6(9): 2, table. June 1933. (Published at Montgomery, Ala.)

Hesling, M. Rapport présenté au nom du Comité de direction...à l'assemblée générale de l'Association cotonnière coloniale, du mercredi 14 juin 1933. Association Cotonnière Coloniale Bulletin Trimestriel 31(12): 93-96. Oct.1,1933. (Published at 55, Rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9, France)

Report presented to the Executive Committee of the general assembly of the Association Cotonnière Coloniale, June 14, 1933.

Gives reports on the cotton situation in the French colonies in Africa.

Lanham, W.B., Harper, F.H., Nelson, F.E., and McCollum, J. L. Grade, staple length, and tenderability of cotton in the United States, 1928-29 to 1931-32. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul.40, 158p., tables, charts. Washington, D. C. 1933.

Prepared in the Division of Cotton marketing, Bureau of Agricultural economics.

"This bulletin presents information on the grade, staple length, and tenderability of American cotton ginned from the crops of 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931, and of cotton on hand in the United States on August 1 of each of these years. Much of the information herein presented has been released previously in preliminary reports, but this is the first publication issued by the United States Department of Agriculture in which detailed information on this subject is assembled for four consecutive years." - Introduction, p.1.

Prices

Loper, R.E. Present day relationships between cotton textile costs and prices. 10p. mimeogr. New York, Cotton-textile institute, inc., 1933.

Address at annual meeting of Cotton-Textile Institute, October 18, 1933.

Extracts in Textile Bul.45(8): 3-4. Oct.26, 1933.

Slater, W.H. Waste losses and regain in costing. A helpful table for managers and salesmen. Textile Weekly 12(292): 139-140, table. Oct.6, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Economics of the cotton industry. The City and guilds of London institute 1933 examination paper. Textile Weekly 12(291): 125, Sept.29, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Answer to question as to why "Futures in the cotton trade are not a 'perfect hedge.'"

Services and Facilities

Economics of the cotton industry. The City and guilds of London institute 1933 examination paper. Textile Weekly 12(290): 98. Sept.22, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Answers to questions as to what is meant by "geographical specialization" with reference to the

cotton industry, and as to functions of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and the Manchester Royal Exchange.

Palmer, A.W. Instruction in cotton classing. Jour. Farm Econ.15(4): 698-704. Oct.1933. (Published at 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wis.)

Paper read at the 23d annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association, Cincinnati, Dec.28, 1932.

Surveys courses in cotton classing given by colleges, cooperative associations, and government agencies. The first such course noted was given at Texas A. & M. College in 1918.

Ponniah, J.S. Some types of cotton markets. Indian Jour.Econ.14(1): 79-86. July 1933. (Published by the Dept. of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, India)

The writer's observations are based upon his investigations in the three southern districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely, but they "should be capable of application to the cotton markets throughout the Presidency." Markets for ginned cotton and "kappas", organized wholesale markets and village markets are described. The effect of marketing practices on quality is noted.

Cooperation in Marketing

Buyers bid for co-op cotton. Tex.Coop. News 13(11): 3. Oct.1,1933. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

"Actual record of sales for one day made for growers by the South Texas Cotton Co-operative Association. This shows tabulation of bids on each lot of cotton."

Dickson, A.M. The south Texas experiment in agricultural organization. Coop. Mktg.Jour.7(5): 124-127. Sept.-Oct.1933. (Published by National Cooperative Council, 1731 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.)

"The South Texas Agricultural Cooperative Association, using the trade name 'STACA', incorporated early in 1933, is a federation of marketing organizations for cotton, livestock, vegetables, and poultry, and service organizations for growers' finance, cooperative purchasing, truck transportation, and insurance...The members organization for the marketing of cotton is the South Texas Cotton Cooperative Association which operates in fifty-three counties."

Hammond, C.M. A sound farm marketing program...The set-up of the South Texas Agricultural Cooperative Association. Balanced farming to be promoted by providing adequate markets. Tex.Weekly 9(39): 9-10. Sept.30, 1933. (Published at McKinney at Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Tex.)

"The set-up of the association is composed of a central organization known as the South Texas Agricultural Cooperative Association with which are affiliated four marketing associations and four service organizations. The marketing associations are known as the South Texas Cotton Cooperative Association, the South Texas Livestock Producers Association, the South Texas Poultry Producers Association, and the South Texas Vegetable Growers Association."

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Ahmad, Nazir. Spinning test reports. Indian Cent. Cotton Com. Bombay, Technol. Circ. 102-108, tables. Matunga, Bombay, 1933.

Ahmad, Nazir. Technological reports on standard Indian cottons, 1933. Indian Cent. Cotton Com. Bombay, Technol. Bul. (ser.A) 24, 94p., tables. Bombay, Times of India press, 1933.

"It is the practice at the Technological Laboratory to subject the standard cottons of each season to a very thorough test for their fibre-properties and yarn characteristics. The Technological Reports included in the present bulletin contain the detailed results of these tests on standard cottons of ten seasons, viz., 1923-33, together with the Agricultural Details, the Grader's valuation reports, and the Spinning Master's report on each cotton, while the objects and salient features of the various tests are described in the Introduction." - Preface.

Ahmad, Nazir. Variation in the moisture content of baled Indian cotton with atmospheric humidity.. Indian Cent. Cotton Com., Bombay, Technol. Bul. (ser.A) 23, 34p., illus., tables. Bombay, Times of India press, 1933.

"A knowledge of the variation in the weight and the moisture content of a bale of cotton, stored in an atmosphere of fluctuating humidity, is important to all sections of the cotton trade and industry. The object of the present Report is to describe the methods and results of an

investigation undertaken at the Technological Laboratory, with the above-mentioned object, on fully pressed bales of three different types of Indian cotton, viz., Broach, Berar and Bengals, of two seasons, 1930-32." - Summary, p.23.

Ahmad, Nazir, and Navkal, Harirao. Fibre-length irregularity in cotton. India. Indian Cent. Cotton Com. Technol.Bul. (series B)16, 10p., tables. [Matunga, Bombay, 1933]

"Article discusses relation of irregularity of staple to spinning properties of cottons. It is stated that the spinning capacity of a cotton is due to three sets of factors, viz. (1) the physical and chemical properties of its fibers; (2) the mechanical treatment to which it is subjected in the cleaning and carding processes; and (3) the appropriateness of settings, speeds, twists, and drafts in the fly-frames, and the ring-frame. It is claimed that the long fibers in a sample of cotton cannot affect the spinning results greatly, since they do not ordinarily make up over 10% of the sample. However, the short fibers act entirely differently and are a detriment to optimum results. As a measure of irregularity, K, the percentage ratio of the weight of all those fibers in a representative sample whose individual lengths are less than three-fourths of the modal length, to the weight of the sample is chosen. Two objections to the coefficient of variability of length based on the mean length are given as follows: (1) In calculating it, use must be made of the relative percentages of the long as well as the short fibers which is considered undesirable. (2) The statistic is a mathematical abstraction which is not readily grasped by the practical cotton man." - C.M.Conrad.

Extracts in Textile Weekly 12(290): 94. Sept. 22, 1933.

[American society for testing materials] Test methods for cotton yarns. Textile Bul. 45(7): 6-7, 27. Oct.19,1933. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

[American society for testing materials. Textile committee] New testing standards offered... in annual report. Textile World 83(8): 1259. July 1933. (Published by Bragdon, Lord & Nagle Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Abstract of report of Committee D-13, listing new standards and revisions of old ones.

Appfel, Heinz. Beiträge zur wassergehaltsbestimmung

von cellulosehaltigen faserstoffen. 74p., illus., tables. Bückebug, 1932.

Diss. - Tech. hochschule, Darmstadt. Lebenslauf.
"Literaturangaben": iv pages at end.

Contribution to the determination of water content of cellulose-content fibrous materials.

"The article discusses the theory of determining moisture in vegetable fibers and the relation of atmospheric humidity. It then discusses various methods of determining the moisture content including drying in an air-oven, vacuum oven, electric oven, by distillation with organic solutions, by means of a dried stream of air, and finally by means of phosphorus pentoxide. A critical examination of the literature is described. Applications of the methods to pure cotton, to cellulose, and to paper are made. Many curves and tables are given." - C.M. Conrad.

Astbury, W.T. Fundamentals of fibre structure. 187p. illus. London, Oxford university press, H.Milford, 1933.

Bibliography: p.180-182.

Contains the following lectures: I. The fundamental nature of matter and radiation. II. The invisible fibres of the world of molecules. III. How atoms and molecules make patterns in space. IV. An X-ray view of the inside of a textile fibre. V. The fundamental structural difference between wool and other fibres. VI. Some inside information about the properties of the wool fibre.

Atsuki, Katsumoto, and Ishiwara, Masanori. The structure of cellulose gel. V. The structure of natural cellulose fiber revealed by X-ray analysis. Soc. Chem. Indus. Japan, Jour., Sup.Binding 36(9): 517B-521B. Sept.1933. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

"In this report the X-ray analysis of cotton and hemp fiber is related which was undertaken to obtain some fundamental idea with which the structure of artificial silk and other cellulose gel is compared."

Balls, W.L. Measuring moisture in cotton bales by electrical capacitance. 42p., charts. Cairo, Govt.press,1933. (Egypt.Ministry of agriculture)
The method is described.

Cliff, H.S. A new autographic load-extension recorder. Brit.Cotton Indus.Res.Assoc.Shirley Inst. Mem.12(6): 93-100, illus. May 1933. (Published at Didsbury, England)

"A method is described of obtaining load-

extension diagrams of textile yarns and fibres with constant rate of loading throughout each test, and giving diagrams in rectangular coordinates. The novel point in the method consists in the application of the load through a spiral spring by the rotation of a torsion-head at constant speed. Two instruments are described--one for threads of strength between 50 and 500 grams, and the other for filaments and hairs of strength below 20 grams."-- Abstract.

Edlefsen, N.E. A review of results of dielectric methods for measuring moisture present in materials. Agr.Engin.14(9): 243-244, charts. Sept.1933. (Published at Bridgman, Mich.)

"Paper presented at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers held at San Jose, California, January 20, 1933."

"A brief discussion summarizes the findings of various investigators regarding dielectric methods of measuring the amount of water in grains, grain products, cotton bales, and soils. The effect of temperature and concentration of solution on the dielectric constant is also discussed." - Summary.

Elöd, E. Acetylcellulosen aus gequollenen fasern. Angewandte Chemie 46(25): 415. June 24, 1933. (Published by Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.H., Berlin W 35, Germany)

Acetylation of swollen cellulose.

"The rate of acetylation of cotton, hemp and other fibres increases with the water content or with the degree of swelling of the fibres. The dependence of rate of acetylation on degree of swelling is expressed by an S-shaped curve, of which the lower part shows the slow reaction of the dry fibre, and the upper part that the rate of acetylation is constant above 20-25% fibre humidity. Films from cellulose acetates thus prepared show increased strength with more swelling up to 20% water content of the fibre. Absolutely dry fibers give strong films, but air-dried fibres give films of the minimum strength. Swelling with acetic acid affects the rate of acetylation but not the strength of the film. The increased rate of acetylation is probably due to the increase rate of diffusion of the acetylating mixture into the intermicellar spaces. In dry fibres reactivity increases with the orientation of the fibres. A discussion is appended." - Jour. Textile Inst. 24 (9): A438. Sept. 1933.

Esselen, G. J. Some of the newer things about cellu-

lose. Jour. Chem.Ed.10(10): 585-589. Oct. 1933.
(Published at 20th and Northampton Streets, Easton,
Pa.)

"Presented before the Division of Chemical Education at the eighty-fifth meeting of the A.C.S., Washington, D.C., March 28, 1933, as a contribution to the symposium on 'Recent Developments in Various Chemical Industries.'"

"Although the use of cellulose in the form of paper and textiles dates back to antiquity, it is only comparatively recently that it has assumed importance as a chemical raw material...Recent advances in cellulose study include both new fundamental information regarding the structure of the cellulose molecule, as well as new applications and economies in industry. Cellulose ester industries have bettered both quality and price; rayon has improved in respect to feel, strength, and appearance; and cellulose plastics are assuming roles of increasing importance. New compounds of cellulose are being developed with increasing frequency and several of these give promise of becoming industrially important."

Grunsteidl, E., and Hanika, F. Use of the fluorescence microscope and the determination of mercerisation of cotton. Methods and instruments for microscopic ultra-violet tests, with the use and limitations in testing cotton for mercerisation. Textile Manfr. 59(705): 373-374, illus. Sept. 1933. (Published by Emmott and Co. Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester, 3, England)

[India. Indian central cotton committee. Publicity officer] Development of cotton growing in Sind. Economic characters of improved strains. Indian Trade Jour. 110(1420): 690-691. table. Sept. 7, 1933. (Published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, India)

Reports results of technological tests on Punjab-American, 27 W.N., and other varieties.

Kandler, H. Die berechnung der zwirnnummer mit einem einfachen nomogramm. Melliand Textilberichte 14 (8): 429. Aug. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Calculation of yarn number with a single nomogram.

Lawrie, L. G. Recent developments in textile finishing. Jour.Textile Inst. 24(9): P226-P230. Sept. 1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

A description of methods of preparing modified

cottons, such as Immunized or Reserved cotton, is included.

Lipowsky, E. Einfluss der putzereimaschinen auf die faserstruktur der baumwolle. Zusammenhänge zwischen struktur und den übrigen physikalischen eingenschaften. Melliand Textilberichte 14(8): 383-386, illus. Aug. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Influence of the cleaning machines on the fiber structure of cotton. Relation between structure and the other physical properties.

"The effect of opener picker, and first and second breaker picker upon the fiber strength, elongation, convolutions and thickness is shown. The results are shown concisely as follows:

	Strength	Extensi- bility	Convo- lutions	Thickness
	gms.	%	No./Cm.	Mm.
Raw cotton	6.31	8.82	61	16.10
Opener roll	5.37	10.45	57	16.21
Breaker I roll	5.61	8.25	57	16.20
Breaker II roll	4.56	7.61	54	16.30

Relationships between fiber convolution and strength, convolution and extensibility, convolution and fiber thickness, strength and fiber thickness and extensibility and fiber thickness are shown by curves. There is a close relation between convolutions and extensibility." - C.M. Conrad.

Mark, H. Recent work on the structure of compounds of high molecular weight and its significance in the paper industry. World's Paper Trade Rev. (Tech. Conv. No.): 12, 14, 16, 66, 68, 70-74, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published by Stonehill and Gillis, Ltd., 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, England)

"A lecture delivered at the Twenty-seventh General Conference of the Technical Section of the Paper Makers' Association, held at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C., on Wednesday, March 8th, 1933."

"I would propose the following programme for what I have to tell you. In the first place I should like just to point out very briefly the present state of our knowledge concerning the structure of cellulose. Then I would like to show how this state of knowledge had already led to practical success in ...the manufacture of artificial silk. I do not think that the present state of our knowledge, which refers almost entirely to the crystalline part of the cellulose fibre, is able to have much useful application to paper making; but, in the third part of my lecture, I would like to point out in

general how this knowledge might be improved and increased...Finally, I should like to describe some experiments which we have recently carried out concerning...questions relating to the surface structure of cotton, ramie and pulp."

Abstract in Nature 131(3312): 591. Apr. 22, 1933.

"Minesta." The principles of mercerization. A discussion of some factors which influence efficiency. Textile Recorder 51(606): 52-53. Sept. 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)
To be continued.

More mill tests on high drafting. The formation of "fly" at critical points. Textile Weekly 12(291): 113-114, table, illus. Sept. 29, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Table shows results of 11 high-draft tests on Indian cotton.

Also in Textile Recorder 51(607): 27-28. Oct. 15, 1933.

Nickerson, Dorothy. Grade of cotton affected by exposure in the field. 12p., illus., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics, 1933.

"The following text and illustrations are based on a lantern slide series entitled 'Picking Practices Affect Market Grades of Cotton', which was originally prepared for Extension Service use. This series is available on film strip and on lantern slides and may be obtained from the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, U. S. D. A. on loan or for purchase. The price for the strip of 31 slides is 21 cents."

Literature cited: p.10-11.

"Grade is lowered by exposure before picking, and since the grower can usually prevent exposure by picking the crop when it is ready, he can preserve its color, and thus protect it from deterioration in grade." - p.11.

Oguri, Sutezo. Hygroscopic moisture of cellulose XI. Consideration on mechanism and adsorption of water vapour by cellulose. Jour. Soc. Chem. Indus., Japan, Sup. Binding 33(2): 67B-70B. Feb. 1933. (Published at Yuraku Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan)

Prindle, Bryce. Microbiology of textile fibers. Part I. Study of literature; development of methods; qualitative results. Textile Research 3(10): 475-478. Oct. 1933. (Published at Prince and Lemon Sts., Lancaster, Pa.)

"The laboratory experiments have led to the following conclusions: (a) The number of organisms found in normal raw cotton fibre may be very high, several million per gram having been counted in many instances. (b) It is found that the number of bacteria is very much greater than the number of molds found in any given sample of raw cotton. (c) If abundant moisture is supplied, the organisms found on the raw fibre will grow very quickly and profusely with no other food stuff than the fibre and its associated substances. (d) The primary fermentation of raw cotton fibre in the presence of abundant water is in the nature of a putrefaction, with a relatively high increase in numbers of bacteria as compared to numbers of molds." - Conclusions, p.477-478.

Schmidt, E., Schnegg, R., and Hecker, M. Die decarboxylierung der cellulosen von nativer zusammensetzung. Naturwissenschaften 21(10): 206. Mar.10, 1933. (Published by Julius Springer, Berlin W3, Germany)

"A 0.28% carboxyl content is specific for native cellulose. This content remains unchanged by the action of chlorine dioxide and pyridine by the 'one step' procedure at pH 4, of sodium sulphite at pH 6.8, of 10% aqueous pyridine at pH 9.4, or of 5% aqueous nicotine at pH 10.35. However, the carboxyl content decreases by reaction of the cellulose with calcium salts (even calcium bicarbonate) in dilute aqueous solution. This process probably precedes the enzymic decomposition of cellulose in nature." - Jour. Textile Inst.24(9): A483. Sept. 1933.

Smith, H.P., and others. The heating of cotton when bulked and its effect on seed and lint. Agr. Engin. 14(10): 280-284, illus. Oct.1933. (Published at Bridgman, Mich.)

Spinning and cotton test reports on samples of cotton from Cyprus. Cyprus Agr.Jour. 28(3): 83-84. Sept. 1933. (Published at Micosia, Cyprus)

"Spintech." Cotton spinning twist. Ascertaining the correct degree. Textile Weekly 12(289): 62,67. Sept.15,1933. (Published at 49, Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Stillwell, C.W. An X-ray study of variations in the structure of wood fiber walls. Physics 4(5):167-171, illus. May 1933. (Published at Prince and Lemon Sts., Lancashire, Pa.)

"Characteristic X-ray diffraction patterns from transverse, radial, and tangential sections of wood

fibres are discussed. There are two fundamental types of orientation of the micelles or fibrils in wood fibres--A, parallel to the fibre axis, and B, parallel to each other but on a spiral at a definite slope to the fibre axis. The deviation from either types may be qualitatively estimated from the diffraction pattern. For type B, the slope of the spiral may be measured with considerable accuracy. When large angles of slope of the micelles are indicated most wood fibres differ fundamentally from cotton. In wood fibres the average slope is at a definite angle to the fibre axis, the deviation is from type B. In cotton fibres the average slope approached 0° , the deviation is from type A." - Jour.Textile Inst.24(9): A470. Sept. 1933.

Tschilikin, M. Wärmeentwicklung bei der adsorption von ätznatron durch zellulose und wärmeeffekt der mercerisierung. Melliand Textilberichte 14(8): 404-406, illus. Aug. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Development of heat by the adsorption of caustic soda through cellulose and heat results of mercerizing.

Woods, H.J. The kinematics of twist. Jour. Textile Inst. 24(9): T317-T332. Sept.1933. (Published at 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, England)

"An adequate discussion of twist is impossible without stating precisely what the term 'twist' is to imply. The definition adopted must apply to any string, whether straight or not, and must, in the former case, conform with those ideas which obviously apply to straight strings. It is the primary object of this paper to develop such a definition and to quote some simple consequences of it."

Technology of Manufacture

Brüggemann, Heinrich. Zwirne; ihre herstellung und veredelung. 46lp., illus., tables. München, R. Oldenbourg, 1933.

"The author has produced a work which represents an intensive study of the production of doubled yarns and threads of many types. The book is not simply a description of the various types of machines and their methods of use garnished with illustrations from trade catalogues, but a closely detailed account of the best methods and processes used in the industry whereby it is shown how these may be handled in order successfully to obtain the desired results." - From review in Jour.Textile Inst. 24(8): P207. Aug.1933.

Concerning Egyptian cotton. Experiments on end break-ages in spinning due to jute are being carried out: new varieties of Egyptian cotton are described. Textile Manfr.59(705): 347-348,342. Sept.1933. (Published by Emmott and Co.Ltd., 31 King St. West, Manchester, 3, England)

Summarizes papers presented to the International Cotton Congress in Prague by A.S. Pearse, Hussein Enan Bey and Fouad Abaza Bey.

Johnson, G.H. Shrinkage of cotton and linen woven materials. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr.22(20): 561-564, 584, tables. Sept.25,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

To be continued.

"It is obvious that stretching during manufacturing is one of the major causes of shrinkage, if not the major cause. From the time a bale of cotton is opened on through the entire manufacturing process, including finishing, the fibers, then the yarn, and finally the cloth itself is being pulled lengthwise."

Gilljam, J., and Voss, Norbert. Das kardier-doublier-verfahren in der dreizylinderspinnerei. Spinner und Weber 51(40): 6-8. Oct. 6,1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Carding-doubling method in three-cylinder spinning.

Hanson, V.A. Power transmission in the cotton textile industry. Melliand Textile Mo.5(7): 193-196, illus. Oct.1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

"The first of a series of articles...based on studies, extensive tests, and drive installations made in mills having a total annual production of more than 49,000,000 lbs. of fabric. The article will show complete drive operating costs of mills employing group drive, unit drive, and old-fashioned group drive, power generated by cross-compound steam engines. Other articles will go into detail as to how to reduce operating costs through drive modernization."

Harrison, J.H. The cleaning of cotton. From the bale breaker to the card and comber. Textile Weekly 12 (293): 174-175, illus. Oct. 13,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

"Lecture to the Preston and District Mill Managers' Association [England] October 6,1933."

Lincoln, J. T. The cotton textile machine industry.

Harvard Business Rev.11(1): 88-96. Oct. 1932.
(Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

"The American Textile machine industry, a compact and highly integrated industry composed of five principal corporations that have weathered the storm of liquidation, after a long period of paralyzing depression is again approaching stability."

Lincoln, J.T. The cotton textile machine industry--American loom builders. Harvard Business Review 12(1): 94-105. Oct.1933. (Published for the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University by McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.)

Gives a brief summary of the history of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Mass., with briefer attention to the history of other loom builders.

[Meynell, Henry] High drafting--The three or four line system? What mill tests with Indian cotton have revealed. Textile Mercury and Argus 89(2323): 251, xi, illus., table. Sept.22,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Extracts from a letter to the editor in which the author offers "to prove that there is 100 per cent. more 'fly' off a four line than off the Meynell system of three lines."

New gearing for ring spinning and doubling. Textile Recorder 51(606): 43, illus. Sept. 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"A new gearing which permits the spindles of ring frames to be driven at any speed and either twist or weft way without affecting the speed of the drawing or delivery rollers. The invention also provides for the rollers to be driven in either direction and at any speed independently of the speed or direction of rotation of the spindles."

"The device is the invention of Mr. Thomas Heywood, of Glossop [England]"

[Southern textile association. Gaston county division] Opening, mixing, picking, cleaning and carding questions discussed at Gastonia. Textile Bul. 45(8): 16-17,23-24. Oct. 26, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Meeting at Ranlo, N.C., Oct.20,1933.

The quality of the 1933 cotton crop was also discussed.

Strong, J.F. Foundations of weaving. The principles, construction, and designing of textile fabrics. Textile Weekly 12(292): 141-142, illus. Oct.6,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

To be continued.

The author will present in this series "a new survey of the divisions and foundations of woven cloth structure. He will examine the basic weaves of different textile fabrics with the effects produced from these, giving squared paper designs, cross-sections, and weaving particulars for each standard cloth. His articles will be supported by illustrations of the fabric samples under discussion."

A survey of experience with spraying oil on raw cotton. Cotton 97(7): 61,63. July,1933. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

[Textile operating executives of Georgia] Slashing and weaving. Problems discussed... Textile World 83(11): 1812. Oct.1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Report of meeting of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16,1933.

Also in Cotton (Atlanta) 97(10): 86,88,90,92, 95,97,113-114. Oct.1933.

Williams, S. H. Recent developments in the application of fast colors on cotton. Amer. Dyestuff Rptr.22(20): 574-576. Sept.25,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Technology of Consumption

Laing, W.T. "You sold chemises, not flour?" Printers' Ink, 164(6): 64,68-69. Aug. 10, 1933. (Published at 185 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.)

"The story of a persistent account executive who pried open the door to a long closed market for his flour" by discovering that purchasers bought brands sacked in material that could be used for garments.

Silhouette-achieving garments. Elasticity of texture is important. Textile Weekly 12(289): 66-67, illus. Sept. 15,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"There are specially designed reducing garments in which the woollen fabrics constitute the basis structure, but this article refers chiefly to cotton because of its ability to take up the moisture of the body and evaporate it."

Recommends the use of Sea Island or Egyptian cotton and describes the construction of the fabrics.

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Barrow, E.R. Chemical laboratory control. Cotton Oil Press 17(6): 23. Oct.1933. (Published by Interstate Publishing Co., Inc., Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

"Abstract of address...at Tri-State Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Convention."

"Chemical analysis over a period of years has enabled the industry to standardize its products which, under present marketing conditions, are sold under as definite and exact specifications as would be used in building a battleship."

Many uses of linters are mentioned.

Poole, L.E. "Skinned" on cotton by-products. Farm and Ranch 52(19): 5. Oct. 1, 1933. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Letter to the editor suggesting \$30 per ton as a reasonable minimum price for cottonseed.

The world situation in oils and oilseeds. U.S. Dept. Agr., Foreign Crops and Markets 27(14): 352-377, tables. Oct.2,1933. (Published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Includes cottonseed oil production and international trade.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Abdel-Wahab, A. Egypt and the world crisis. Near East and India 42(1158): 619-620. July 27, 1933. (Published at 170, Strand, London, W.C. 2, England)

To be continued.

"Summary of an Address given by A. Abdel Wahab Pasha, Under-Secretary for Finance in the Egyptian Government, before a meeting of the Near and Middle East Association in London on July 24."

"The crisis, as you are all aware, started in most countries in the second half of 1929. In Egypt it was possible to retard the date artificially to the second half of 1930. Cotton being the pivot on which turned the whole economic structure, the Government thought that by raising, even though artificially, the prices of this staple product, it would be able to save the cultivators, as nobody anticipated then that the depression would last so long...This policy of Government intervention, which

we all condemn now and which was bound to have grave consequences, was thought then to be the only means of relief and was the fashion of the day. In the United States, in Canada, in Germany, in Brazil and in various other countries the Government or such bodies as the Farm Board intervened and in every case the result was disastrous." The results of this policy in Egypt and Government measures of relief are discussed.

Adams, F.A. Rayon industry self contained under six N.R.A. codes. Young in years chemical yarns now occupy dominant position in knitted and woven style fabrics. Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Jour. 14 (9): 9-10. Sept. 1933. (Published at 303 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

The codes are "the Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Producers' Code, the code submitted by the Acetate Yarn Manufacturers, the Rayon Weavers' Code, the code which covers the Rayon Knitters, the code under which the Rayon Dyers and Finishers are operating, and the Rayon and Silk Throwsters code." These are given in full, together with the code for the textile industry, on p. 37-62.

Cobb, C.A. The cotton adjustment program. Ext. Serv. Rev. 4(5): 67-68. Sept. 1933. (Published by Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.)

Reviews the results of the plow-up campaign.

Cotton control program for two years ahead is mapped. Textile World 83(11): 1803. Oct. 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Describes the government's cotton loan plan.

Cotton plan for 1934. Tex. Weekly 9(40): 10-12. Oct. 7, 1933. (Published at McKinney at Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Tex.)

Extracts from editorial comment on the Texas Weekly's criticism of the "landowners code" for cotton acreage reduction in 1934.

Flowers, A. S. Mill economist says processing taxes unjustified in industry. Cotton Trade Jour. 13(41): 3. Oct. 14, 1933. (Published at 1401 Main Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.)

The author analyses the Agricultural Adjustment Act and discusses the processing tax and competition of jute with cotton.

Further interpretations of cotton-textile code. Cotton (Atlanta) 97(10): 39-40. Oct. 1933. (Published by W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"Registration of productive machinery is now required by recovery administrator."

George, W.F. Action of cotton processing tax plan makes farmer pay the tax. South. Cult. 91(10): 16. Oct.1,1933. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

In this article the United States senator from Georgia discusses the developments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act as it is applied to cotton.

Gossett, B.B. Remarks...at annual meeting of the Cotton-textile institute, Biltmore hotel, New York, Wednesday, October 18,1933. 5p., mimeogr. New York, Cotton-textile institute, inc., 1933.

Remarks on the cotton textile code and limitation of machinery installation in cotton mills.

Also in Textile Bul.45(7): 5,24-25. Oct.19, 1933; in Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(42): 19-20, 23. Oct.1933.

Government cotton plan originated by Georgians. South. Cult. 91(10): 15. Oct. 1, 1933. (Published by the Constitution Publishing Co., Box 1731, Atlanta, Ga.)

"The latest plan of the government to aid the cotton farmer by fixing a loan value of 10 cents a pound upon the 1933 crop is apparently a take-off on the broad farm relief plan written by W.H. Forsyth, of Atlanta, and published in the March, 1933, issue of the Cultivator."

Kendall, H.P. Cotton textiles first. Our oldest American industry steps out. Survey Graphic 22(9): 443-448, illus. Sept.1933. (Published at 10 Ferry St., Concord, N.H.)

"The first of a series of articles interpreting developments under the National Industrial Recovery Act in key American industries."

Attention is drawn to changes in the textile industry brought about by the code prepared under the National Recovery Act. "The textile industry now is automatically lifted from one of the lowest paid industries in the country and one of the long-hour industries of the country onto a much more wholesome basis."

Mill men urge compensating tax on other fibres. Textile Bul.45(5): 7, 11. Oct.5,1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.c.)

Report of hearing at Washington, D.C., Oct. 2, 1933. The competition of paper and jute with cotton in manufacture of bags was discussed.

Miller, Dale. Judge for yourself. Tex. Weekly 9(41): 7-9. Oct. 14, 1933. (Published at McKinney at Fairmount Sts., Dallas, Tex.)

The author "explains the proposed cotton program and traces its origin in the economic grievances of the South." He urges that foreign markets be restored.

NACM studies activities and possibilities of AAA. Textile World 83(11): 1799. Oct. 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N. Y.)

Report of speeches by Alston Garside and D. S. Murph at meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, Oct. 4, 1933.

[National association of cotton manufacturers] National association favors present machine hours. Textile Bul. 45(6): 7, 18. Oct. 12, 1933. (Published by Clark Publishing Co., 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

"At its meeting in Boston [Oct. 5, 1933] the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers adopted a resolution urging that the Administration refuse to grant applications for removal of restrictions in present machine hours in the textile industry."

Also in Textile World 83(11): 1798. Oct. 1933.

National cottonseed products association, inc. Rules governing transactions between members... adopted at the thirty-seventh annual session of the association held at New Orleans, La. May 15 and 16, 1933 with the charter and by-laws, list of standing committees, names of members and other information. 224 p. [Memphis, Tenn.] 1933.

National recovery administration. Summary of permanent codes adopted during September 1933. U.S. Dept. Labor, Bur. Labor Statis., Mo. Labor Rev 37(4): 812-833. Oct. 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.) Textile-bag industry: p. 828-829.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
to be issued Dec. 8, 1933.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Carried Over in the
United States Aug. 1, 1933: issued Oct. 14, 1933.

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United
States: to be issued Dec. 1, 1933; Apr. 13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of
ginning season, at Washington.

Weekly Grade and Staple Reports: issued Saturdays during height of
ginning season, at Atlanta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Austin,
and El Paso, Tex.

Market News Reports:

American Cotton Linters Price Report: issued Wednesdays.

Daily Official Report of the Designated Spot Cotton Markets: issued
from Atlanta, Ga.

Staple Cotton Premiums: issued daily and weekly (Saturday) from At-
lanta, Ga.

Cotton Market Review: issued Saturdays, at Washington, D.C., Atlanta,
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World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th.
Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles:
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Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manu-
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Textiles and Allied Products: issued weekly.